

# CANADIAN OPPORTUNITIES

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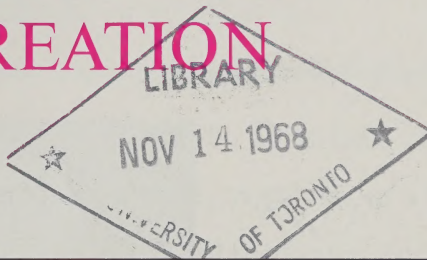
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## CULTURE AND RECREATION

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Les Feux Follets performing at Montreal's Place des Arts.

# *culture*

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A scene from "King Lear" at the Stratford Shakespearean Festival.

Canadians today are experiencing the most exciting cultural development in their history.

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There is an artistic ferment in the air enveloping all regions of the country. Many cities have constructed cultural centres or are in the process of doing so. The federal and provincial governments are playing increasingly active roles in the encouragement of the arts. Canadian performers and artists are gaining both national and international reputations. The Canadian public is developing a keen appetite for cultural activities of all types.



As a newcomer to Canada, you will be in the vanguard of a stimulating cultural experience. Indeed you may contribute as an active participant to Canada's cultural development. Post war immigrants have been instrumental in the creation of ballet and opera companies, and have made equally impressive contributions in the fields of theatre, music and the visual arts.

As you know, Canadians enjoy one of the highest standards of living in the world. But more and more Canadians are realizing that a rich cultural environment is as important as material possessions. This view is conveyed in the words of the late Brooke Claxton, one of Canada's most distinguished public figures, when he made the following observation in 1957 prior to the establishment of the Canada Council—a federal agency charged with encouraging the development of the humanities and social sciences:

“Every increase in material prosperity brings forth an opportunity for greater spiritual as well as material development. Over the years the greatness of a nation is measured chiefly by the accomplishments of its artists, poets, dramatists, painters, and by the thought and work of its leaders in the fields of religion, education, the humanities and social sciences and by the contributions of its scientists. For it is in the fields of art, of religion, of philosophy

and literature and of those other so called ‘useless things’ that the spirit of man is expressed, achieves the greatest fulfillment and builds the most lasting monument.”

Cultural development in Canada has not always proceeded at so rapid a pace. With a sparse population scattered hither and yon in the bosom of an immense land, with the attendant problem of communications and the necessity of devoting prime effort to the building of a nation, both physically and politically, previous generations of Canadians have not always had time for the finer things of life. But the seed for a rich cultural heritage was planted by the founding races of Canada—the French and the English—and has been carefully nurtured by the many other ethnic groups which have populated the land. The efforts and achievements of all these groups have contributed to the cultural mosaic of Canada.

### **The Theatre**

In 1964, Maurice Lamontagne, then Secretary of State for Canada, unveiled plans for a huge cultural complex to be built in the nation's capital, Ottawa. To be known as the National Centre for the Performing Arts, it would, in Mr. Lamontagne's words, “give Canadians a new awareness of our immense intellectual and spiritual resources.” The



\$38,000,000 complex is expected to be completed by 1968. In recent years other impressive cultural centres have been built in such cities as Toronto, Montreal and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

In 1967, the year of Canada's Centennial celebrations, the performing arts received a tremendous impetus from the many festivals and entertainments held all across the country. This impetus is being carried beyond Centennial year as Canadians increasingly respond to the intellectual stimulus afforded them.

Theatre in Canada has come upon halcyon days. With a well-established amateur theatre whose performances culminate annually in the Dominion Drama Festival, professional repertory companies, and through the mass exposure afforded by television, Canadian performers have many outlets for their talents.

Consistent with the bilingual nature of the country, Canadians can enjoy theatre in both English and French. In recent years, theatrical performances in French have been given in predominantly English-speaking areas, and English companies have toured the Province of Quebec.

What types of plays can you see in Canada? Whether your preference is for Shakespeare,

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Vancouver's Queen Elizabeth Theatre.





Molière, early Greek and Roman playwrights, contemporary theatre, or for the avant-garde, you can readily find your favourite theatre in Canada.

The Stratford Shakespearean Festival and the Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde are probably the best known of Canada's theatrical companies. Both of these have achieved international fame.

The Stratford Festival is the highlight of the summer season for many Canadians and tourists. Each year, leading Shakespearean performers, both Canadian and other nationalities, recreate the roles written by the greatest English playwright of all time. Audiences have thrilled to the performances of such actors as Sir Alex Guinness, James Mason, Irene Worth and Christopher Plummer.

Situated in the small, south-western Ontario town of Stratford, the festival is the realization of the dream of a local resident, Tom Patterson. In many ways, its conception is as dramatic as the plays performed on its stage. Originally the plays were performed in a tent, but in 1956, just three years after its inception, the tent was dismantled for the last time, and in its place, a \$1,500,000 building, designed in the format of theatre-in-the-round, was constructed. Another Stratford

theatre, the Avon, offers opera, light opera and concerts for festival audiences.

The festival has been fortunate in its selection of directors. Its first director, Ireland's Sir Tyrone Guthrie, provided a driving impetus for dramatic excellence which has been continued by his successors, Michael Langham, and Jean Gascon.

An important cultural off-shoot of the Stratford Festival was the formation in 1954 of the Canadian Players—a group of performers who wished to work together during the winter season as well as the summer season. This company has brought top flight drama to large and small centres in Canada, and has also performed in the United States.

There is an abundance of French-language theatre in Montreal. The city's best known theatre, Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde, was re-organized in 1964 as a non-profit foundation. The purpose of the re-organization was to enable the theatre to offer more scope for the artistic development of its company.

Le Rideau Vert is another of the older established theatres in Montreal. A highlight of its history occurred in 1964 when M. André Malraux, France's Minister of Cultural Affairs, asked the company to perform in Paris. Its performance of "L'heureux Strata-gème" by Marivaux received rave reviews from the Paris critics.

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A rehearsal of Molière's "Le Bourgeois Gentil-homme" at the Stratford Festival.



Avant-garde theatre flourishes in Montreal. Two amateur and one professional company perform plays rarely seen in other parts of Canada.

Toronto is the theatre capital of English-speaking Canada. Besides its own professional company, the Crest Theatre, its other major theatres, such as the O'Keefe Centre and the Royal Alexandra, offer performances by many of the world's leading touring companies.

Besides Montreal and Toronto, professional companies are based in Vancouver, Winnipeg and Halifax. After its season in Winnipeg, the company tours other centres in the Prairie Provinces. Similarly, the Halifax group brings live theatre to many communities in the Maritime Provinces. In addition to these permanent companies, many centres, both large and small, are visited by professional touring companies in the summer months.

As mentioned earlier, amateur theatre is firmly established in Canada. Almost every centre, large or small, has at least one amateur group. Amateur theatre in Canada traces its beginnings to the early years of the 20th century. From then until the present time it has enjoyed the enthusiastic response of audiences. However, a tremendous impetus to its development was provided in 1933 with

the creation of the Dominion Drama Festival. The opportunity for amateur groups from all across the country to compete in an annual festival has had a significant effect in improving the artistic standards of this form of theatre.

Live theatre is by no means the only outlet for actors in Canada. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, both in radio and television, has been instrumental in fostering the development of Canada's performers. Both its English and French networks devote a major portion of their programming schedule to drama. Another Crown agency, the National Film Board, has also made good use of Canadian talent in the production of its documentaries—seen the world over.

Now a feature film industry looms on the Canadian horizon. In 1966, the federal Government proposed the establishment of a corporation to promote the development of a feature film industry in Canada. The proposed corporation would be empowered to invest in individual Canadian films, to make grants to film-makers and technicians, and to grant awards to outstanding Canadian films. To perform its functions, the corporation would have funds of \$10,000,000.

The roots of theatre in Canada go back as far as the colonization of the country by the

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Audience listening to an orchestra in Montreal Open-Air Theatre





French. In fact, Molière's risqué play, "Tartuffe", was undergoing rehearsals at Quebec City soon after it was performed for the first time in Paris in 1669. Both cities experienced censorship problems. However, they were more acute in Quebec City as the Canadian première was cancelled by the local authorities.

Later on when the English settled in Canada, Garrison theatre was very popular. This form of theatre employed both professional and amateur actors in the same play. The amateur actor, Charles Dickens, better known for his accomplishments in another artistic field, performed in a Montreal production of "Every Man to His Humour".

By the 19th century, English touring companies played to large audiences. Modest theatres sprang up in most communities of any size, and full-fledged theatres in the major centres. Many of the leading thespians of the day appeared in Canada—Macready, the Booths, the Barrymores, Ellen Terry, Otis Skinner and others. Sarah Bernhardt was banned by the Bishop of Montreal, and predictably, her appearance broke all box office records.

About 1910, appearances by world famous performers became less frequent, and as a result, Canadian stock companies began to come into their own. Several of these achieved

high levels of artistic excellence. Frequently, Canadians saw modern plays shortly after their debut on the London and New York stages.

With the advent of motion pictures and the depression of the 1930's, live theatre in Canada fell upon lean years. However the picture brightened somewhat in the late 30's, as the CBC began using Canadian actors in its radio dramas. The present status of the theatre in Canada owes much to the CBC in its efforts to develop Canadian talent.

## Music

Canada's musical composers are as skilled, productive and as varied in their outlook as those of any other nation.

From 1940 to the present time, Canada's music culture has matured immensely. Canadian composers are now winning national, and occasionally, international reputations.

Canada's young artists benefit both from academic training provided by its educational system and by competition made possible by the country's numerous local music festivals. The emphasis the country places on the value of a thorough musical training for its youthful artists is typified by the National Youth Orchestra. Founded in 1960, the orchestra is made up of musicians in their teens and early twenties from all parts of Canada. It



offers its students intensive instruction under the watchful eyes of leading Canadian and American teachers. Wherever the orchestra has appeared in Canada and abroad, it has won a special place in the hearts of its audiences.

Canadian school children are encouraged to appreciate classical music. It is an important part of the school curriculum, and students are well represented in the audiences of music festivals. At many universities, music is offered as part of the course in the Faculty of Arts.

Les Jeunesses Musicales du Canada has organized concert circuits for young audiences, mainly in the Province of Quebec, but in other parts of the country as well. It also holds a national music competition for young performers.

The Banff School of Fine Arts and Les Jeunesses Musicales du Canada operate large summer camps for study in the arts. The former, operated by the University of Alberta, is held in the famous resort town of Banff in the Rocky Mountains, and the latter, at

Campus of the Banff School of Fine Arts.



Amateur group offers light operatic entertainment.







A street in Quebec City provides an open-air studio for artists.

picturesque Mount Orford in the Province of Quebec.

Both the National Film Board and the CBC have assisted in the development of Canada's musical talent. Background music for NFB films has provided a unique opportunity for Canadian musicians to experiment in music technique. In addition, many young Canadian composers and artists have matured through exposure on CBC radio and television.

Canada has more than 25 symphony orchestras, of which eight or nine are professional, and most of the others at least partially so. Significantly, at least half of these were formed in the past 20 years; the

nation's oldest orchestra, L'Orchestre Symphonique du Québec, was established in 1902.

Most of the leading United States orchestras and several European orchestras tour Canada on a fairly regular basis.

Choral groups offer varied programs for Canadian audiences. The best known of these, the Leslie Bell Singers, give colourful programs ranging from 16th Century polyphonic music to folk songs, Negro spirituals and arrangements from Broadway "hit shows".

### Opera

Canada has three professional opera companies—the Canadian Opera Company of



Ottawa's artarama. City officials encouraged local artists to decorate fence surrounding construction site of the Centre for the Performing Arts.

Toronto, the Edmonton Professional Opera Company and the Vancouver Opera Company.

The Canadian Opera Company emerged in the mid-fifties from the Opera School of the Royal Conservatory of Music in Toronto. It has a brief season in Toronto, and later it sends touring companies to both large and small centres throughout Canada.

The other professional opera companies enjoy large local followings.

A milestone in Canadian opera occurred in 1964 with the inauguration of the new MacMillan Theatre at the University of Toronto. The theatre provides a training ground for professional opera—not only for

singers but also for stage managers, technicians, and conductors.

As with the theatre, amateur opera is well established in Canada. The University of British Columbia conducts a summer extension course in opera, with performances of one or two operas in concert form. The Nova Scotia Opera Association is well organized and well supported; provincial and civic grants supplement box office receipts. In Ottawa, the Ottawa Grand Opera Company, the Orpheus Society and the Civil Service Operatic Society, all pay their way.

In 1965, a touring company of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York played

to record crowds in several of Canada's major cities.

Both the English and French networks of the CBC offer operatic performances for its television viewers. Internationally known and Canadian artists are featured.

Opera in Canada has recently taken root, and much of its success is attributable to the efforts of newcomers. The Canadian Opera Company was formed largely through the efforts of Dr. Arnold Walter who came to Canada from Austria in 1937. Dr. Walter is now director of the Faculty of Music at the University of Toronto. Among the leading soloists with the company are Jan Rubes, Illona Kombrink and Irene Loosberg—all newcomers to Canada.

### **Ballet**

Although a relatively new form of theatre in Canada, the ballet is now coming into its own. All three of the country's professional companies were formed by newcomers.

Celia Franca of England came to Canada in 1950 at the request of a number of Canadian patrons of the arts who were interested in establishing a professional ballet company that would employ dancers from all parts of Canada. Prior to coming to Canada she had been a ballerina with the Sadlers' Wells Company of London. In addition, she had considerable

experience as a ballet mistress and director.

The National Ballet made its debut in Toronto in 1951 with a program of simplified dances. Since then its artistic development has been outstanding, and its growing repertoire now includes many ballets by Canadian and English choreographers as well as the traditional classical favourites. The company makes regular tours of Canada and the United States.

In 1959, Miss Franca gave her last performance as the leading ballerina. She has continued as its artistic director and as director of the National Ballet School. The school offers academic courses as well as ballet and was the first school of its kind in North America to be affiliated with a professional ballet company. It has attracted a number of distinguished guest instructors, notably from the Bolshoi Ballet and from Britain's Royal Ballet.

Canada's oldest professional ballet company, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet Company, was also formed by an English dancer—Gweneth Lloyd. The company was formerly known as the Winnipeg Ballet Company, but after a command performance before Queen Elizabeth in 1952, its name was changed with the addition of the word, "Royal".

Primarily noted for its modern ballets, the company tours Canada extensively and has



also performed in the United States and abroad. In addition to its regular performances, the company plays to child audiences. Its television appearances have done much to popularize the ballet in Canada.

Miss Lloyd has created over 30 original ballets for the company. Two of the best known have western Canadian themes—"Shadow of the Prairies" and "The Shooting of Dan McGrew".

Canada's youngest professional ballet company—"Les Grands Ballets Canadiens"—was formed in 1952 by Mrs. Ludmilla Chiriaeff of Latvia. The group first appeared before an audience in 1955 and has since appeared on television and has toured eastern Canada. In 1964 it performed a full length ballet in Montreal's magnificent Place des Arts.

## Art

Since the 1930's, Canadian art has been greatly influenced by international modern art—principally that of Paris and New York. At the same time, Canada itself has changed enormously mainly as a result of the Second World War, large-scale immigration, economic expansion and a wave of nationalism. All these factors have affected Canada's artists. The breed has gained in confidence and in numbers—in fact they are more numerous

than at any other period in the nation's history. There is a healthy market for their work, as Canadians are slowly but surely becoming a nation of art collectors.

Montreal and Toronto are the main art centres in Canada, however, it is flourishing in all regions—from the east coast to the Pacific.

In recent years, Canadian museums and art galleries have displayed many of the world's most important art collections. One of the most notable of these was the "Picasso and Man" exhibition displayed in the Toronto Art Gallery in 1964. Similarly, museums in other large centres feature both Canadian and international art.

In 1913, the National Gallery was given wide responsibilities to obtain a national collection of artistic works and to encourage art activities throughout Canada. A year later, the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology, which includes Canadian art among its many other collections, was founded. With a few exceptions most of the remaining museums and similar art institutions date from the 20's and 30's. In recent years the federal Government has provided generous financial assistance to the National Gallery enabling it to purchase many of the world's most important works of art.

Canadian painters were surprisingly active

in the early colonization days of the French and English. However, the first noteworthy painters in Canada did not appear on the scene until about the turn of the 20th century. Greatly influenced by the French impressionists, these artists captured on canvas the brilliant colours of the Canadian landscape—a marked contrast to the gentle slopes of the European countryside.

Prior to the First World War, Canada had its first group of painters who strove consciously to project a distinctive Canadian art.

Much of their work reflected the emergence of a national consciousness.

The most effective of these new wave painters was a group which gravitated to Toronto about 1910. Of these, A. Y. Jackson and Tom Thomson are the best known. They made their first trip to Algonquin Park in northern Ontario shortly before war erupted in Europe. After sketching the area in great detail, they returned to Toronto and perfected their famous technique—that of showing the immensity and vitality of the countryside by



Jean-Paul Riopelle's "La Roué" is one of the many outstanding paintings displayed by the National Gallery of Canada.

creating emphatic patterns of brilliant colours.

After the war, the remaining members of this movement assembled in Toronto and became known as the Group of Seven—perhaps the most famous painters in Canada's history.

In more recent times, Montreal-based painters have been responsible for the most spectacular developments in Canadian art. Their prime objective has been to make their work universal and aesthetic. Of the Montreal painters, Alfred Pellán has played a vital role in linking Canadian art with that of contemporary Europe. Also, J. P. Riopelle and Harold Town are well known to European art lovers.

There is a wide variety of styles throughout the rest of Canada. Abstract artists are extremely active and prolific in Toronto, landscape artists dominate in the Prairies, and in Vancouver, styles range from cubist inspired landscapes to non objective.

Today Canada has a rich harvest of talented painters—truly remarkable for a country with a relatively small population. Even more artists are certain to appear as public support and interest heightens.

### **Creative Writing**

Canada's creative writers have come to the fore in recent years. A solid nucleus of

authors, poets and playwrights are producing excellent works in both English and French.

Brilliance and youth characterize writers in the Province of Quebec. A favourite theme for many of these talented writers is a penetrating description of Canada's French culture; they are playing a vital role in disseminating information and comment on the varied aspects of Canada's bilingual nature.

Writers in English-speaking Canada grapple with ideas of current interest to Canadians and with broader themes as well. Each year they produce a wide range of books — novels, non-fiction, poetry and books for children.

Canada pays tribute to its writers through the issuing of annual awards. These include the Governor General's awards for literature, the Leacock Memorial Award for Humour and The Province of Quebec prizes for literature.

Newcomers to Canada have written a number of memorable works. In 1939, Mrs. Laura Goodman Salverson wrote, "Confessions of an Immigrant Daughter". Her book, describing the experiences of an Icelandic settlement in the Province of Manitoba, is a sensitive treatment of the problems of immigrant families in a new environment. In her conclusion Mrs. Salverson offers a note of encouragement for other newcomers whose native tongue is foreign to Canada and who may have expe-



rienced some difficulty in adapting to the Canadian way of life.

She wrote, in part: "It can be done by the simple, undistinguished feat of snatching at straws: the moonlight dappling deep water; the sound of withered grasses telling their rosaries of frost and seeds; a thousand images to feed the mind in the sterile days of drudgery. It can be done by robbing sleep to hobnob with the thinkers of time present and past. It can be done by accepting pain, which, like a sharp sword, cuts through the stupidities that shut us off from our neighbours."

### **Radio and Television**

Canada's radio and television stations offer a wide variety of programs. Many of these are of a purely entertainment nature, but a significant number are devoted to more serious topics.

Canada's publicly-owned network, the CBC, plays a key role in fostering the development of Canada's two major cultures and in promoting mutual understanding of all the ethnic groups which comprise the Canadian mosaic.

The CBC's public affairs programs, its dramas and musical offerings have won international recognition. It participates in international television by producing high quality programs for "Intertel" — an international

television federation formed by TV organizations in four major English-speaking countries, the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia.

The majority of Canada's privately-owned radio and TV stations are members of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters—a non-profit association dedicated to improving broadcasting, locally, regionally and nationally.

### **Role of Government in the Arts**

The federal Government is playing an increasingly active role in the support and encouragement of Canada's cultural development. It places great value on the importance of maintaining continuous consultation with artistic organizations and with individual artists.

The Government's view of a vibrant cultural development is summarized in the following words: "The arts are not for the privileged few, but for the many, that their place is not at the periphery of society but at its centre, that they are not just a form of recreation but are of central importance to our well-being and happiness."

Basically, the Government supports Canadian culture in three main areas.

Firstly, it acts as a preserver of the nation's cultural resources. This function is performed primarily by such national institutions as the

National Gallery, the National Museum, the National Library and the Public Archives. These bodies collect, maintain and display the best of Canada's artistic products.

Also in this area, the federal Government encourages the construction of new cultural institutions. Under a federal-provincial per capita grants program, plans have been approved for the construction of 36 new museums and art galleries and 79 libraries and about 300 community and recreation centres which will provide facilities for both the performing and visual arts.

The Government's second role, that of patron of the arts, takes many forms. For instance, through the Canada Council, it provides financial assistance for promising artists. In addition, it purchases and commissions works of art. It is now Government policy that

all its new buildings and terminals have an amount equal to one per cent of their cost set aside for the purchase of artistic works.

Finally, the Government encourages the public at large to take a more active interest in cultural activities

## *recreation*

With its four distinctive seasons, very few countries can offer the range of recreational activities provided by the Canadian climate. In all seasons, Canada is a playground for both young and old.

Even residents of its most populous cities have virtually all the gifts of nature at their doorstep. The choice of activity is often complicated by the closeness and accessibility of mountains, rivers and lakes, parks and forests.

Swimmer Elaine Tanner won four gold and three silver medals for Canada at 1966 Commonwealth Games.



Consequently, many Canadians participate in several recreational pursuits.

### **Participant Sports**

When you come to Canada you will in all likelihood join its ranks of water sports enthusiasts. No matter what your favourite water sport is, you will find it in Canada. On the banks of its mighty oceans — the Atlantic and the Pacific — on the shores of its countless inland waters, swimming, fishing, boating, sailing and water-skiing provide pleasant and healthy diversions for all. For those who wish to enjoy nature in its most primitive state even the most remote lake or river is accessible, as Canada has built thousands of miles of new highways in recent years.

Many Canadians spend their summers at cottages — either privately owned or rented. In Canada, it is possible to rent cottages for varying lengths of time — for a week or as long as three months.

For those who wish to roam from place to place in pursuit of outdoor pleasure, camping is the answer. Each year this activity increases in popularity. The provinces have spent millions of dollars in recent years in providing provincial park sites for campers.

Those who wish to combine the pleasures of nature with the comforts of hotel accommodation have a wide range of resort areas to

choose from. Many of these blend in with the landscape — they may be situated on the top of mountains or set in among tall pines silhouetted against the nearby water.

Tennis and golf are closely matched in respect to the number of followers they attract. Ample facilities are provided for both these sports.

Many newcomers to Canada are amazed at the relative low cost of such universal favourites as fishing and hunting. Anyone who wishes to take part in either one or both of these hobbies may do so with a modest financial investment. Usually all that is required, aside from the necessary equipment, is a licence which may be purchased for a nominal fee.

Winter ushers in another batch of sporting activities for Canadians. Skiers eagerly take to “the slopes” and skaters swirl around the country’s vast network of rinks — both those provided by nature and those artificially created by man. The ancient sport of curling has countless devotees, and attractive rinks are found in even the smallest village.

### **Spectator Sports**

When you come to Canada you will find several familiar spectator sports and a host of new ones.

Canada is the cradle of ice hockey. Its top notch athletes compete in several professional





In Canadian professional football, the emphasis is on speed and body contact.

Digging for Clams in Prince Edward Island.



A Canadian Champion – Nancy Green on way to Gold Medal at Grenoble. Tossing the Caber at Nova Scotia's Antigonish Highland Games.



leagues, the major one being the National Hockey League. The popularity of professional hockey in Canada and the United States is well illustrated by the fact that in the 1967-68 season the size of the league was doubled to 12 teams. Each year teams in the N.H.L. compete for the Stanley Cup, emblematic of world hockey supremacy.

In addition, the country has a vast number of amateur teams and leagues. Until recent times, Canada dominated world amateur hockey circles but now receives stiff competition from such countries as Russia and Czechoslovakia.

The Canadian brand of football — employing 12 men to a side — vies with hockey as the most popular spectator sport in the nation. Each year the football season culminates in a national competition which matches the top team in the west with its counterpart in eastern Canada. These teams compete for the Grey Cup and the game is much more than a football competition as it has taken on all the trappings of a festival. Many Canadians journey great distances to see the game, and the antics of fans, particularly those from western Canada, have made Grey Cup week one of the most colourful events on the Canadian calendar.

Amateur football flourishes at the university and high school levels, and there are also

many intermediate and junior teams.

Soccer has increased in popularity in recent years, largely due to the improved calibre of play brought about by the many newcomers now playing the game. English rugby enjoys pockets of support in Canada, mainly in the Atlantic Provinces and in British Columbia. Cricket and lawn bowling have enthusiastic followers in many Canadian centres.

Baseball is the most popular of Canada's summer spectator sports, and lacrosse, once extremely popular in Canada, is making a comeback.

### **Parks and Wildlife**

Canada has the second largest number of National Parks and Historical Parks in the world. The system dates from 1885 when a ten-square-mile reserve was established around the mineral hot springs of Sulphur Mountain, Banff, Alberta.

Thousands of square miles have also been designated as Provincial Parks. Many of these parks are wilderness areas which retain the flavour of the countryside in its natural state. Some parks are reserved exclusively for recreation, while others allow residents and tourists to share jointly in the pristine splendour of the setting.

The first in a series of "nature centres" has been built in Point Pelee National Park, Onta-

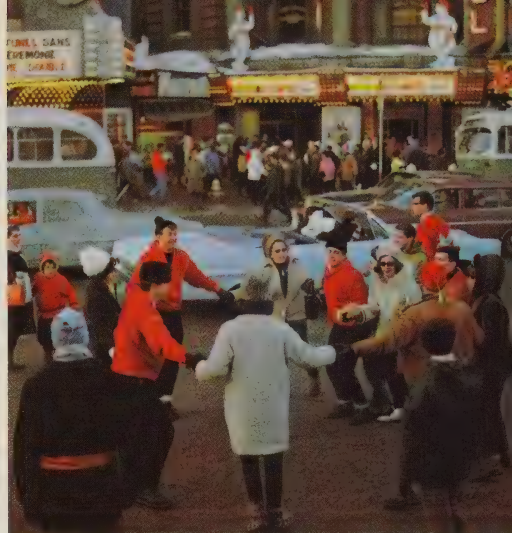


rio. This centre and others to be built will feature exhibits in an outdoor setting. Some of these exhibits will show how natural forces shaped the physical features of the park — the cliffs, and beaches, lakes and mountains. Others will explain why certain plants and animals are found in that particular locality; how they exist in natural balance.

Young fishermen at one of New Brunswick's many covered bridges.



Street dancing during the Winter Carnival  
at Quebec City.



Guests at an Ontario resort.





Canoeing in Whiteshell Provincial Park, Manitoba.

## *Scenic Canada*

Upon your arrival in Canada you will be immediately impressed by its kaleidoscope of nature's grandeur. As you visit various areas in Canada you will realize why its scenery has attracted literally millions of tourists over the years.

The following is a capsule description of some of the highlights of the scenic attractions of Canada's ten provinces and its territories.

## NEWFOUNDLAND

This province has a charm all its own with its picturesque fishing villages and the romance of its folklore so colourfully expressed in the speech and songs of its residents. It is difficult to find fishing anywhere that compares favourably with that of Newfoundland. You can match your skills against the cunning of Atlantic salmon or tuna. Superb hunting is found in the interior of the province as moose and caribou are plentiful.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Canada's smallest province is renowned as the "Garden of the Gulf" because of its distinctive red soil and lush green meadows set against the sky-blue waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The province is a haven for sun worshipers with its sandy beaches warmed by the Gulf waters. As the birthplace of Canada's Confederation, you will find many features of early Canadiana in this delightful province.

## NOVA SCOTIA

The sea is everywhere in Nova Scotia as it surrounds the province on all sides. Its excellent highway system offers the motorist a magnificent view of the Cabot Trail on Cape Breton Island, of the rich Annapolis Valley and the sea hugging the coast along the South Shore. The province offers such summertime entertainment as the Highland Games, the Gaelic Mod, the Apple Blossom Festival and Halifax's Natal Day.





Fishing on a northern lake in Saskatchewan.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

This Atlantic Coast Province equals the other four in beautiful scenery. It also has a number of attractions peculiar to itself such as numerous covered bridges, including the

world's largest at Hartland; the unique Reversing Falls; and the Tidal Bore and one of nature's most unusual gifts — the Magnetic Hill.

## QUEBEC

The centre of French-Canada, Quebec is undoubtedly the most distinctive of Canada's provinces. Visitors to the province for the first time will be immediately reminded of many of the features of France. These are most graphically illustrated by Quebec City, the only walled city on the North American Continent, the province's numerous historical religious shrines, its excellent cuisine, and its picturesque villages. But Quebec also boasts Canada's largest city, Montreal, recognized the world over for its thriving modernization and sophistication. Tourists flock to the province's Laurentian Mountains resorts in every season of the year.

## ONTARIO

Ontario offers every kind of vacation recreation, and its resort areas are unlimited. Fronting on four of the five Great Lakes, the province has a quarter of a million more lakes within its borders. It offers some of Canada's most attractive annual events such as the Stratford Shakespearean Festival, the Queen's Plate, the Ottawa Tulip Festival and the Canadian National Exhibition, the world's largest annual fair.

## MANITOBA

With two gigantic fresh water lakes, Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba, an abundance of fish and game, a vast num-

ber of beautiful beaches, this province has long been a paradise for the outdoorsman. But a recent innovation has been the provision of family vacation facilities such as Riding Mountain National Park.

### SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan, too, has everything for both the outdoorsman and the family vacationer. Some of its most spectacular attractions include the glimmering lakes of the Qu'Appelle Valley, the Cypress Hills, Prince Alberta National Park and the Lac La Ronge area, famous for its lake trout.

### ALBERTA

The home of the world famous Calgary Stampede, this province has numerous other attractions for an exhilarating vacation. These range from skiing in the Canadian Rockies, to roughing it with authentic cowboys in guest ranches, to its superb mountain playgrounds such as Banff, Jasper and Waterton Lakes National Parks.

A chuckwagon race during world famous Calgary Stampede.





## BRITISH COLUMBIA

A proud angler displays his catch at Great Slave Lake, in Canada's Northwest Territories.

Canada's gate-way to the Pacific, British Columbia is blessed with scenery to captivate the imagination of anyone. Its famous ocean beaches are dotted with swimmers from June through to September, and skiing in its mountain regions can be enjoyed from December to March. Snow-capped mountains, lovely green meadows, cascading rivers and placid lakes, provide the interior of the province with scenery that must be seen to be fully appreciated.

## THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

In recent years, Canada's great northland area has been attracting an ever increasing number of vacationers as a system of modern highways and air travel has served to make the Northwest Territories more accessible to the more densely populated areas of Canada. Here, the fishing can only be regarded as superlative.

## CONCLUSION

In many ways cultural development in Canada is paralleling its industrial development. As the nation becomes more industrialized, interest in cultural activities increases.

Newcomers to Canada have made immense contributions both to the economic development of the nation and to its cultural enrichment. When you arrive in Canada you will have an opportunity to make similar contributions.

As pointed out earlier, you will find that all types of cultural activities in Canada are flourishing. Although its major cities are the focal points of cultural pursuits, even its smaller centres have a wide range of such activities for their



residents. Because of the mobility of such enterprises as the theatre and the ballet, virtually every community of any size can expect periodic visits from well-known touring companies.

Recreation in Canada knows no bounds. Whatever your favourite form of recreation is, Canada is sure to have it—and many more. Also you will be pleasantly surprised by the low cost involved in participating in most recreational activities.

Canadians enjoy a very high standard of living. But even more important is the fact that they can enjoy a full life by embracing those things that develop both the mind and the body. You too can discover why Canada means so many things to so many people.

Swimming at one  
of British Columbia's  
beautiful beaches.

THIS BOOKLET IS ALSO  
PUBLISHED IN FRENCH

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.,

QUEEN'S PRINTER

AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY,

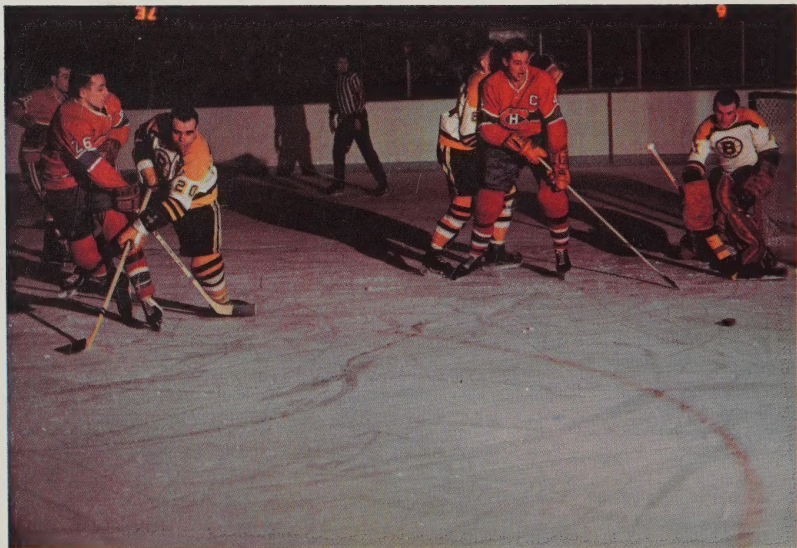
OTTAWA, 1968



*Canada*

PREPARED BY  
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT  
IMMIGRATION DIVISION

1968



An exciting moment during an N.H.L. hockey game.